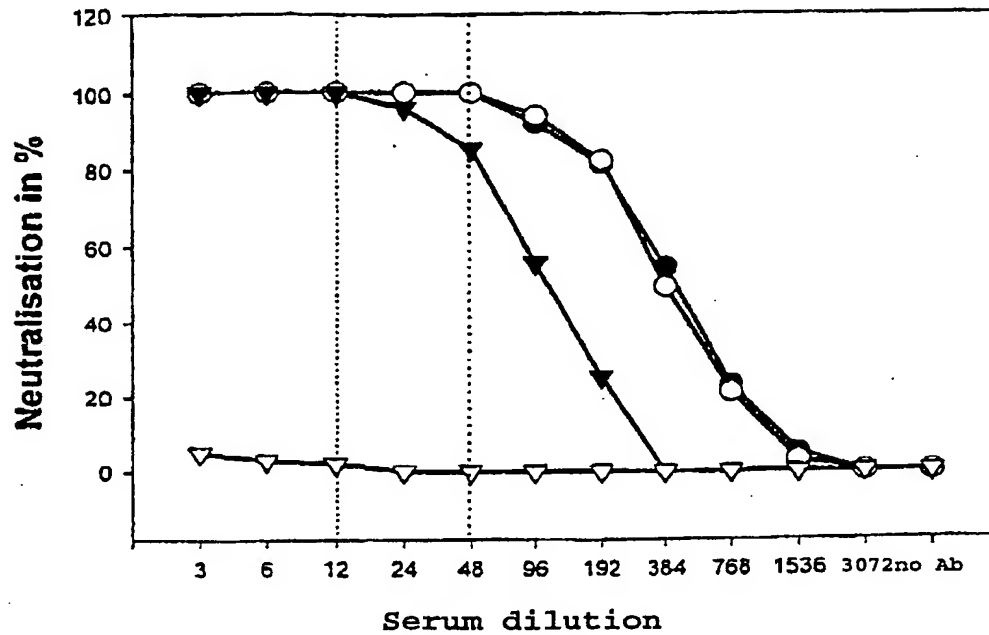


Figure 1:

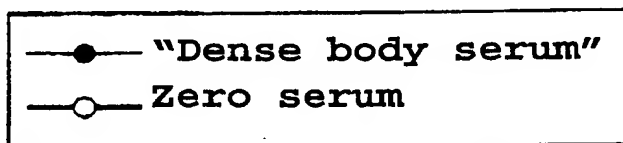
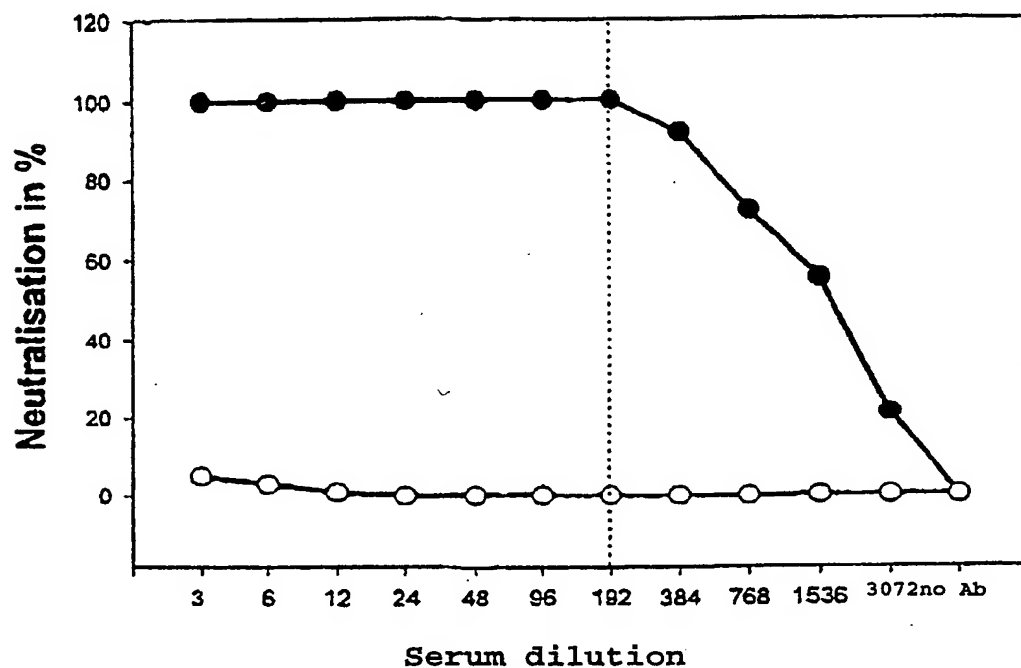
Induction of neutralizing antibodies against HCMV after a single immunization with dense bodies



- 2 µg of dense bodies, intact
- 20 µg of dense bodies, intact
- ▼ 20 µg of dense bodies, disrupted
- ▽ Zero serum

Figure 2:

Induction of neutralizing antibodies against HCMV after intraperitoneal immunization with native dense bodies three times



Figur 3:

Detection of long-lasting persistence of the neutralizing antibody response against HCMV after intraperitoneal immunization with native dense bodies three times

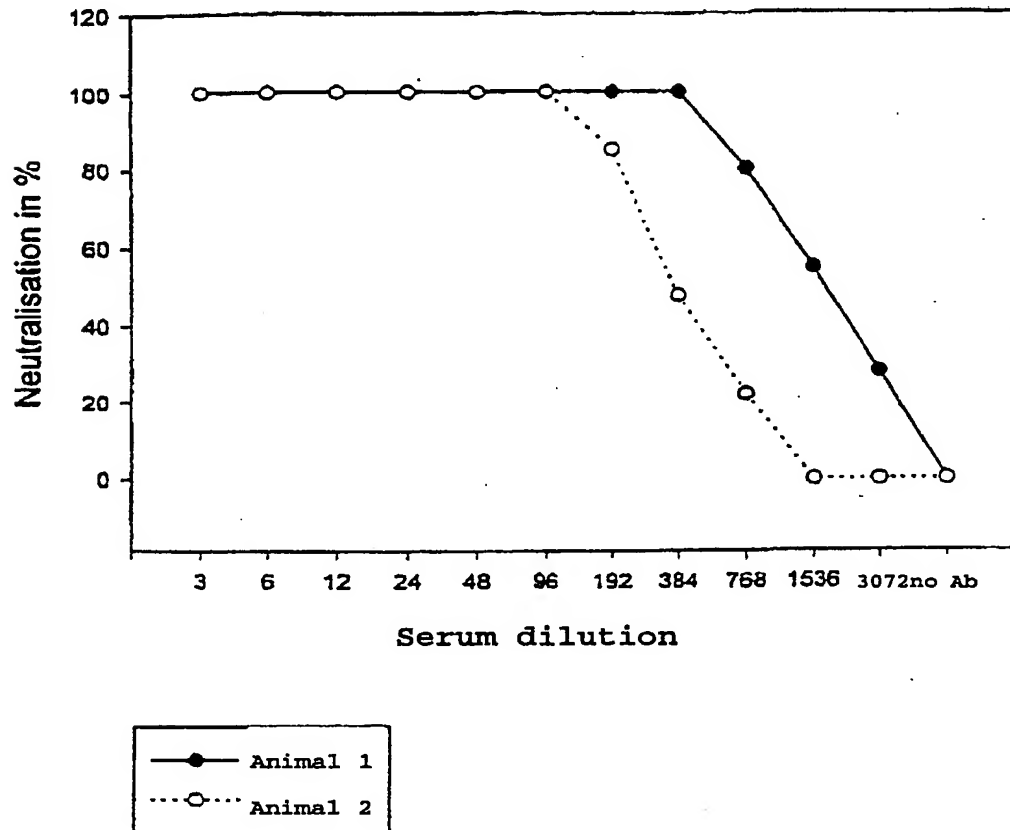


Figure 4:

Total cytolytic activity after immunization with native and disrupted DB

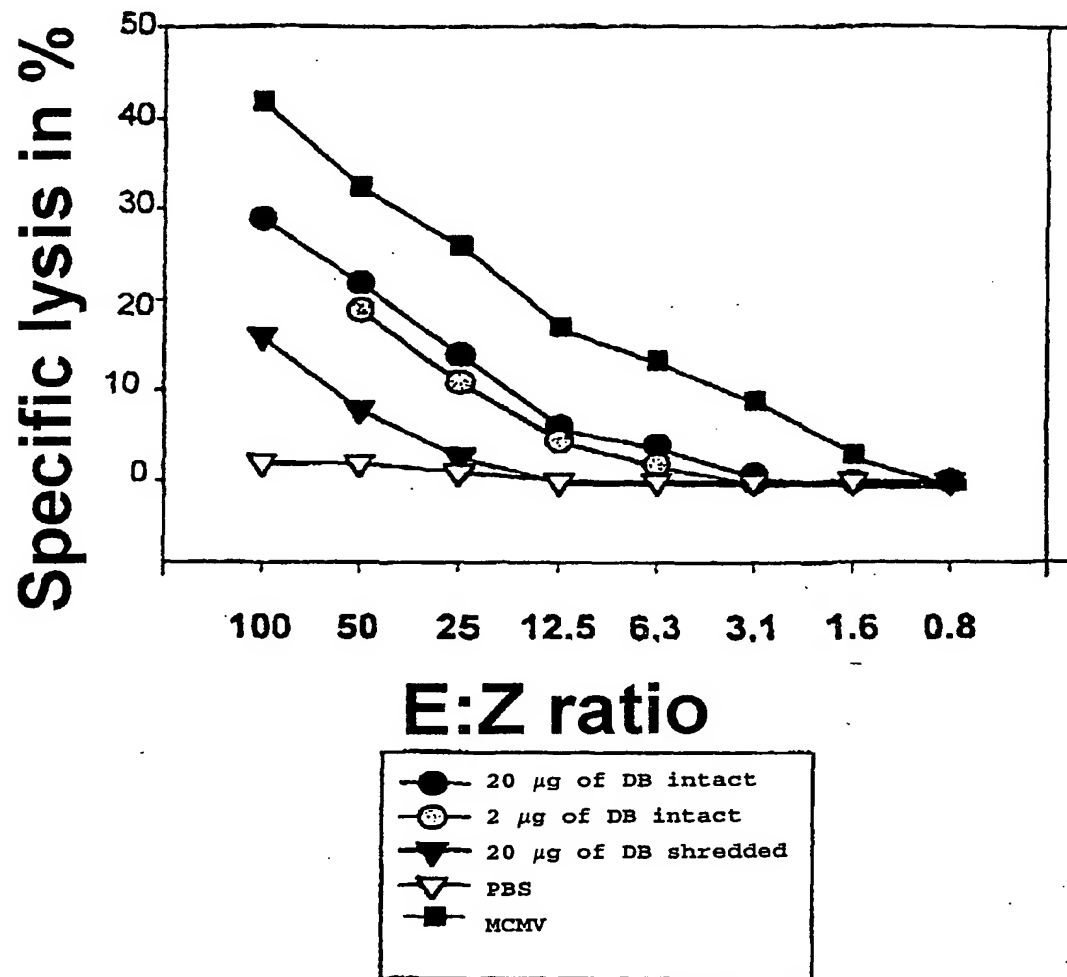
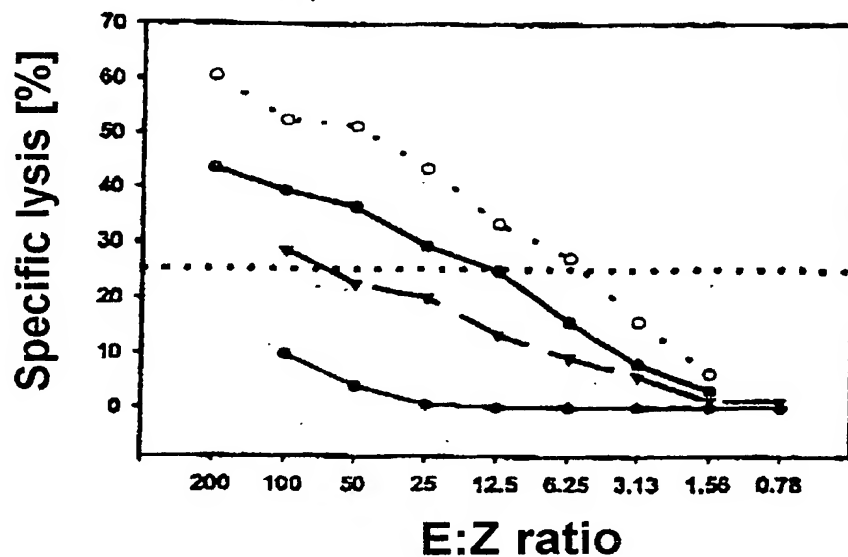


Figure 5:
HCMV-specific cytolytic activity of lymph node cells
after immunization with native and disrupted DB

Target cells: T2-A2.Kb



Target cells: Jurkat A2.Kb

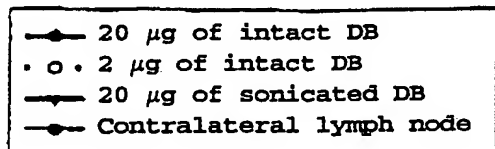
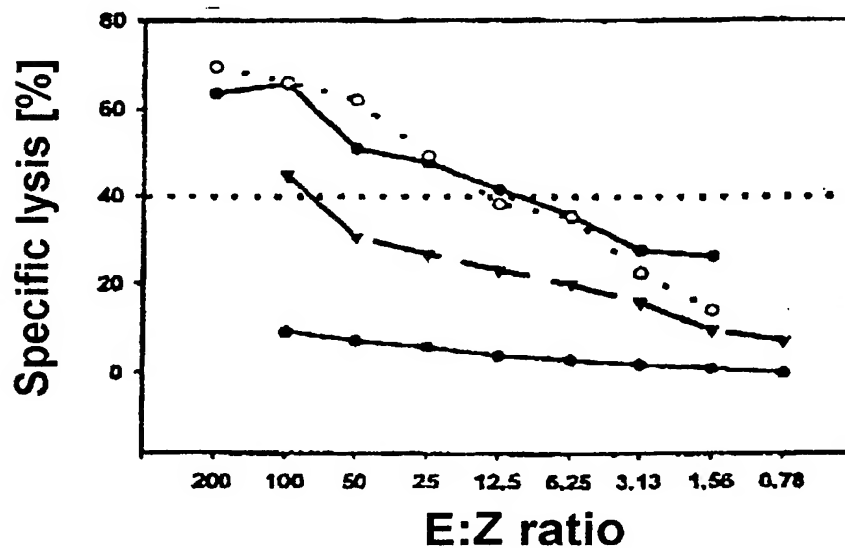


Figure 6:

Analysis of lymphokine secretion from lymph node cells after immunization with native and disrupted DB

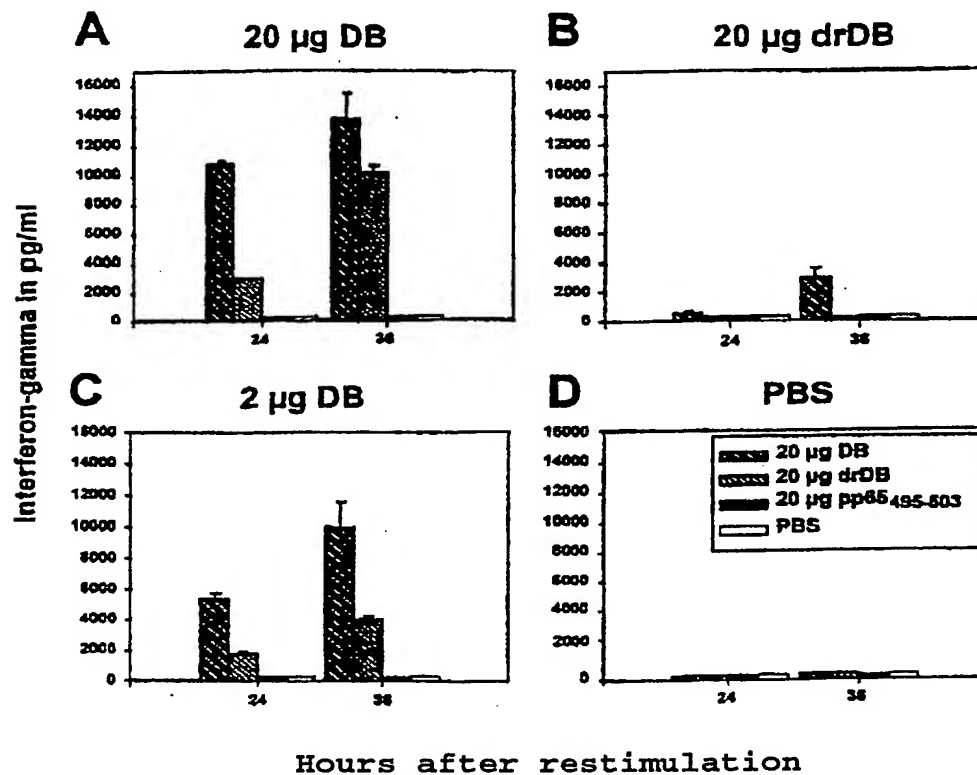


Figure 7:

Strategy for producing recombinant DB

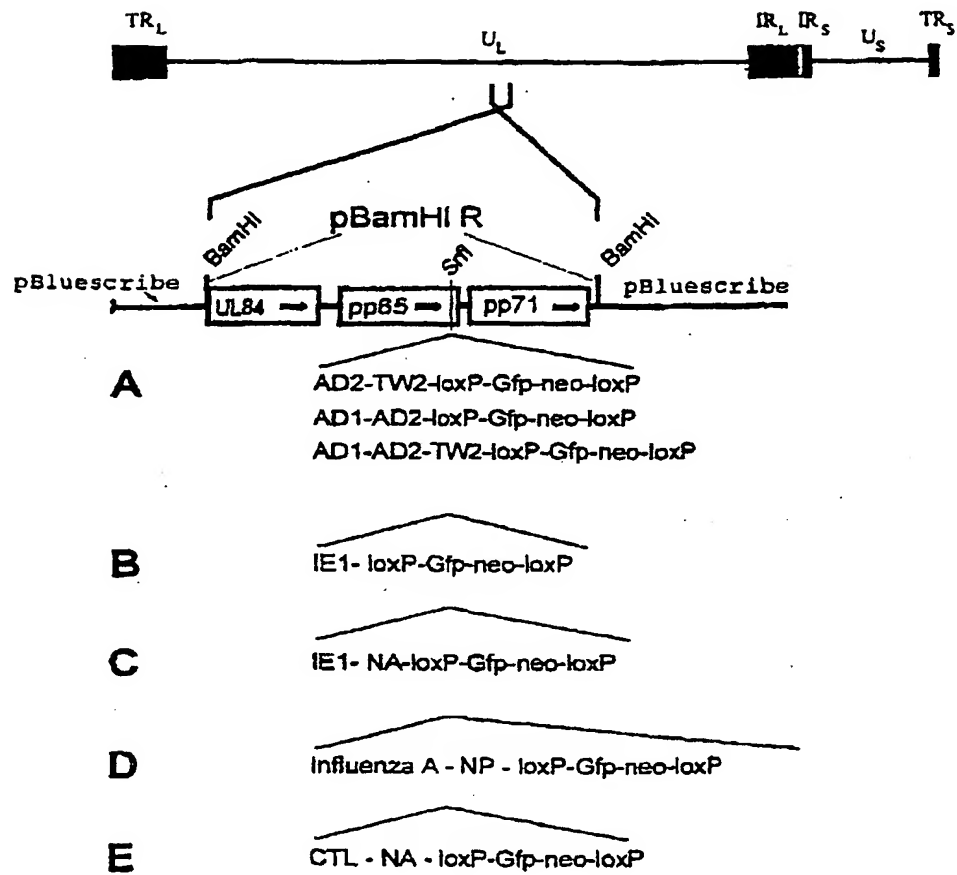


Table 1:

Analysis of IgG subclasses in the serum of experimental animals as indicator of a Th1-typical or Th2-typical immune response after immunization with native or disrupted DB

Serum sample	Anti-HCMV IgG1	Anti-HCMV IgG2a	IgG1/IgG2a ratio
12 weeks 3 x 20µg DB i.p.	352 (± 48)	1639 (± 210)	0.21
32 weeks 3 x 20µg DB i.p.	223 (± 77)	1277 (± 123)	0.17
32 weeks 3 x 20µg DB i.p.	362 (± 38)	1365 (± 150)	0.26

An IgG1/IgG2 ratio of <1 indicates a Th1-typical immune response

An IgG1/IgG2 ratio of >1 indicates a Th2-typical immune response